MESSAGE

of Representatives: The members of the Forty-sixth Congress have assembled in their first regular session under circumstances calling for mutual congratulations and grateful acknowledgment to the Giver of all good for the large and anusual measure of national prosperity which we now enjoy. The most interesting events which have occurred in our public affairs since my last annual message to Congress are connected with the financial operations of the government directly affecting the business interest of the country. I congratulate Congress on the successful execution of the Resumption act. At the time fixed and in the manner contemplated by law, United States notes began to be redeemed in coin.
Since the first of January last they have been promptly redeemed on presentation and in all business transactions, public and private, in all parts of the country, and private, in all parts of the country, they are received and paid out as the equivalent of coin. The demand upon the treatury for gold and silver in exchange for United States notes has been comparatively small, and the voluntary deposit of coin bullion in exchange for

they are received and paid out as the equivalent of coin. The demand upon the trea-ury for gold and silver in exchange for United States notes has been comparatively small, and the voluntary deposit of coin bullion in exchange for united States notes, over the amount of United States notes, over the amount of United States notes redeemed is about \$40,000.0.0

The resumption of specie payments has been followed by a very great revival of business. With a currency equivalent in value to the money of the commercial world, we are enabled to enter upon an equal competition with other nations in trade and production. The increasing foreign demand for our manufactures and agricultural products has caused a large balance of trade in our favor, which has been paid in gold from the first of July last to Nov. 15, to the amount of about \$59,000,000. Since the resumption of specie payments there has also been a marked and gratifying improvement of the grobin rectional and State attachments, in demanding that all over our wide territory the many topics of political concern demand great attention from our people, both in the sphere of national and State attachments, in demanding that all over our wide territory that all over our wide territory than those or oppose the enforcement of the law on this subject.

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The elections of the past year, though occupied only with State office, have not failed to elicit, in the political to elicit. In the political to elicit.

The elections of the past year, though occupied only with State office, have not failed to elicit in the political to e fying improvement of the public credit.
The bonds of the government, bearing only four per cent. interest, have been sold at or above par, sufficient in amount to pay off all of the national debt which was redeemable under present laws. The amount of interest saved sanually by the process of refunding the debt since March 1, 1877, is \$14,297,177
The bonds sold were largely in small sums, and the number of our citizens of the country, however much they may be divided in opinions on other political subjects, to unite in compatible political subjects, to unite in compatible political subjects, to unite in compatible political subjects. now holding the public securities is much greater than ever before.

The amount of the national debt which matures within less than two years is \$792.121,700, of which \$500,000,000 bear interest. and the balance is in bonds bearing six per cent. interest. It is believed that this part of the public debt can be refunded

part of the public debt can be refunded by the issue of four per cent. bonds, and by the reduction of interest which will thus be effected, about \$11,000,000 can he annually saved to the treasury. To secure this important reduction of interest to be paid by the United States, further legislation is required, which, it is hoped, will be provided by Con-gress during its present session.

The coinage of gold by the mints of the United States during the last fiscal year was \$40,986,912. The coinage of year was \$40,986,912. The coinage of silver dollars since the passage of the act for that purpose up to November 1, 1879, was \$45,000.850, of which \$12,700,-344 have been issued from the treasury and are now in circulation, and \$32 300, 506 are still in the possession of the government. The pendency of the proposition for unity of action between the United States and the principal com-

cheaper coin is forced into circulation it cheaper coin is forced into circulation it wil, if coined without limit, soon become the sole standard of value, and thus defeat the desired object, which is a currency of both gold and silver, which shall be of equivalent value, dollar for dollar, with the universally recognized money of the world. The retirement from circulation of United States notes with the capacity of legal States notes, with the capacity of legal tender in private contracts, is a step to be taken in our progress toward a safe and stable currency, which should be accepted as the policy and duty of the government and the interest and security of the people. It is my firm conviction that the issue of legal tender paperthat the issue of legal tender papermoney; based wholly upon the authority of the government, except in extreme emergency, is without warrant in the Constitution and a violation of sound financial principles. The issue of United Slates notes during the late civil war, with the capacity of legal tender between private individuals, was not authorized, except as a means of rescuing the country from imminent peril. The circulation of these notes as paper money for any protracted period of time after the accomplishment of this purpose money for any protracted period of time after the accomplishment of this purpose was not contemplated by the framers of the law under which they were issued. They anticipated the redemption and withdrawal of these notes at the earliest practicable period, consistent with the attainment of the object for which they were provided. The policy of the United States, steadily adhered to from the adoption of the Constitution. to from the adoption of the Constitution, has been to avoid the creation of a na-

the price of those articles to the consumer, and which will add several millions of dollars annually to the treasury. THE SUPPRESSION OF POLIGAMY. The continued deliberate violation by a large number of the prominent and in-fluential citizens of the Territory of Utah of the laws of the United States for the prosecution and punishment of polygamy, demands, the attention of every department of the government. This Territory has a population sufficient to entitle it to a mission as a State, and the general interests of the nation, as well as the welfare of the citizens of the Terri-This Territory has the welfare of the citizens of the Territory, require its advance from the territorial form of government to the responsibilities and privileges of a State. This important change will not, however, be approved by the country while the citizens of Utah, in very considerable number, uphold a practice which is condemned as a crime by the laws of all willised communities throughout the orid. The law for the superession of als offence was enacted with great una-

tional debt, and when, from necessity in time of war, debts have been created

difficient to extinguish the public debt within a limited period be maintained. If any change of the objects or rates of taxation is deemed necessary by Congress, it is suggested that experience has shown that a duty can be placed on ten and coffee, which will not enhance

I again invoke the co-operation of the executive and legislative authorities of the States in this great purpose. I am fully convinced that if the public mind can be set at rest on this paramount question of popular rights, no serious object will thwart or delay the complete pacification of the complete pacific the pacific that the complete pacific the pacific that the pacific the pacific that the

United States and the principal commercial nations of Europe, to effect a permanent system for the equality of gold and silver in the recognized money of the world, leads me to recommend that Congress refrain from new legislation on the general subject. The great revival of trade, internal and foreign, will supply during the coming year, its own instructions, which may well be a waited before attempting further experimental measures with the coinage. I would, however, strongly, urge upon Congress the importance of authorizing the secretary of the treasure authorizing of the parliaments. congress the importance of authorizing the secretary of the treasury to suspend the coinage of silver dollars upon the present legal ratio. The market value of the silver dollar being uniformly and largely less than the market value of the gold dollar, it is obviously impracticable to mal train them at mar with each other if both are coined without limit. If the absence coined without limit. If the stream of the parliamentary patronage, and of official interference with the freedom of elections. It shows that after long trials of various kinds of examinations, those which are competitive and open on equal terms to all, and which are carried on under the superintendence of a single commission, have with great advantage been established as conditions of admissions.

they have been paid off on the return of peace as rapidly as possible. With this view, and for this purpose, it is re-commended that the existing laws for

ercise of authority it is in the power of the executive to do much to promote such a reform. But it cannot be too clearly understood that nothing adequate can be accomplished without cooperation on the part of Congress, and considerate and intelligent support among the people. Reforms which challenge the generally-accepted theories of parties, and demand changes in the methods of departments, are not the work of a day. Their permanent foundations must be laid in sound principles, and in an experience which demonstrate their wisdom and excess the errors of their adversaries. Every worthy officer desires to make his official action a gain and an honor to his country, but the people themselves, far more than their officers in public station, are interested in a pure, economi-

have been attended by many citizens,

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regard to pauper and convict engrants have arisen, but it is not doubted that

30, 1881 are \$14.864,147.95, which exceeds the appropriations for the present fiscal year \$361,897.28. The reason for this increase is explained in the secre-

The relations of the department with milerent exhibition of the department with milerent exhibitions have been horusented, motured by them. The presents of the emperoration, by this appropriation for the walks of the emperoration, by this appropriation for possible the property extended, appointly in the Southern Southern South the expenditures could be greatly primated and the expenditures could be greatly primated and the expenditures could be applyoned the first property of the milerature could be greatly primated and the expenditures could be greatly primated and the expenditures could be greatly primated and the expenditures could be greatly primated and the expension of the mile property of the miles of the miles of the primated and the property of the miles of the miles of the primated and the property of the miles of the primated and the miles of the primated and the property of the country from the regulating the increased service and send. He also suggests the advantages to a treatment of a general law authorizing collected to the commerce of the country from the successory of the walks between poets of the United States and poets of the West Indian and South America, at A first maximum price per mile; the amount just the recurrent of a general law authorizing the first proposal to the West Indian and South America, built the amount just the formation for the transport paid to the domestic star service. The arrhagement made by the postmaster general and the secretary of the transport paid the secretary of the transport paid to the domestic star service. The arrhagement made by the postmaster general and the secretary of the transport primated to the domestic star service. The arrhagement made by the postmaster general and the secretary of the transport of the transport of the provisions of the set of March 4, 1879, mades tykich this arrangement that the provisions of the set of the provi

The reports of the secretary of the infinite and of the commission of Indian aftire, setting forth the present huse of our relation of the ladian tribes on our relation of the present huse of our relation of the Indian tribes on our relations of the present huse of our relations of the present huse of our relations of property, and the progress already shrieved by them. Will be indeed of more than ordinary interest. The general conduct of our Indian population has been so antifactory fast the occurrence of two disturbances, which risulted in bloodshed and destruction of preperty, is all the more to be knowled. The blacky of the outbrank on the White river. The results already well-directly of the outbrank on the White river. The results already well-directly of the outbrank on the White river. The results already well-directly of the outbrank on the White river than the settlement of this difficulty will lead to such arrangements as will prevent further health properties on the stated here in detail. It is expected that the settlement of this difficulty will lead to such arrangements as will prevent further health of a small band of maranders, after command of the department of the other disturbance occurred at the Mosaniero agency, in New Maxico, where Victoria, the border cottlements in westers Colorado. The other disturbance occurred at the Mosaniero agency in New Maxico, where Victoria, the border cottlements in westers Colorado. The other disturbance occurred at the Mosaniero agency in New Maxico, where Victoria, the border cottlements in westers Colorado. The other disturbance occurred at the Mosaniero agency in New Maxico, where Victoria, the border cottlements for the property of the other disturbance occurred at the Mosaniero agency in Maxwall annual property of the colorado, the other disturbance occurred to the Mosaniero agency in New Maxico, where Victoria, the board of a vicinitary of the other disturbance occurred to the first propert to the disturbance occurred to the first property of the other

amane and peaceful influences, the Indias ban be led to abandon the habits of savage life and to develop a capacity for useful and civil-land cocupations. What they have already education the extent to privileges throughout of fundamental respon

san be led to abandon the habits of savage lift and to develop a capacity for useful and evolutions occupied in the pursuit of agricultures and mechanical work, the remarkable success which has attended the experiment of employing as freighters a class of Indians hitheredocumed among the wildess and most intractable, and the general and urgent desire expressed by them for the education of their children, may be taken as softigient pritor that they will be found capable of accomplishing much more if they continue to be wholy and saring suided. The Indian policy asserted in the report of the secretary of the interior, the object of which is to make liberal provision for the education of their report of the secretary of the interior, the object of which is to make liberal provision for the education of the formation and in the report of the secretary of the interior, the object of which is to make liberal provision for the education of the formation of the education of the formation of the selection of the formation of the selection of the selecti

girls, belonging to tribes on the Panific slope, in a similar manner, at Forest Grove, in Oregon. These institutions will commend themselves to the liberality of Congress and to the philanthropic munificence of the American

themselves to the identity of Congress and to the philanthropic munifocenes of the American popies.

Last spring information was received of the equincation of an extensive movement in the expansion of the extensive movement in the expansion of an extensive movement in the expansion of an extensive motion rearring all persons against participation. Last your any the Cherokose to the government for the persons of cettingous try other belian trions. On the twenty-quick of April 1 issued a produced the received of the received of the persons of the control of the received in such an attempt, sed, by the do-openation of an initiary force, the intensive majoration of the transition of the transition of the initiary force, the intensive of the persons of the personsition of the initiary force, the intensive of protect the rights of the fallen inhabitants of that Torritory to the tull extent of the executive power; but it would be nounced to be repetition of such attempts as happened the year-rise the varrounding States are possible on such attempts as happened the year-rise the varrounding States are not compared to the repetition of such attempts as happened the year-rise the varrounding States are not consulted and the westward movement of the repetition of such attempts as happened the year-rise the persons the intensive of the persons the persons the persons the intensive of the persons th

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